



Efficiency Opportunities for Edison-Base Fixtures

Background, Technology and Policy

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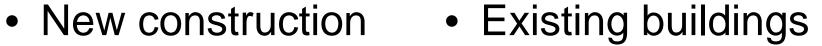
Goal

- Save energy
- Reduce demand





Savings Opportunities









New Construction

• Title 24





Existing Construction

- Edison base sockets incandescent lamps
- Residential
 - Hospitality
 - Commercial





Residential Portables





Residential Hardwired Fixtures







Hospitality Portables





Some Commercial





Background

- Levine and Huffman
- Title 20
- National efforts
- International



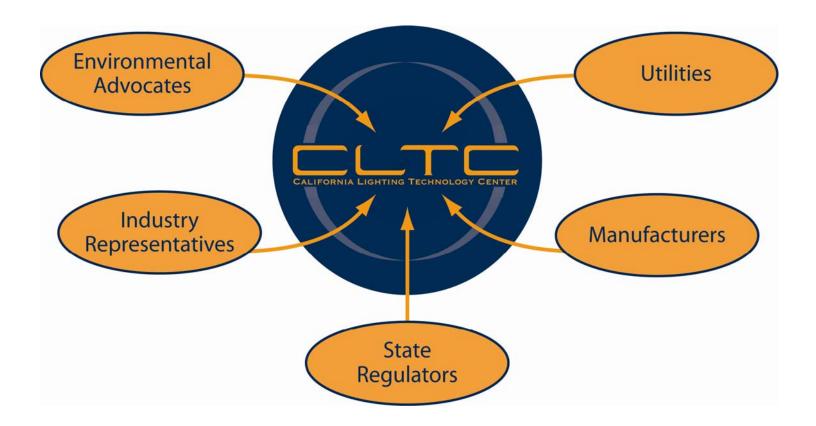


Efficiency Opportunities for Edison-Base Fixtures





Our Process - Roundtable





Presentation Roadmap

Technology Overview

Technologies in use

Residential Lamp Statistics

Future Technologies

Policy Options

Options

- Ban
- Appliance Standard
- Building Code
- Fleet Standard
- Rebates/Market Incentives
- Tax Breaks
- Consumer Education
- Labeling
- Early Adoption by Government
- Wattage Excise Tax
- Super CFLs

Implementation Issues

Proposed Approaches

Recommended Next Steps

Roundtable:

- California Energy Commission
- Industry
- Utility

Development of policy options

Develop overview report for the Commission







Technologies in Use







Incandescent: A lamp





- Typical characteristics
 - Wattage: 40-100 W
 - Efficacy: 10-17 lm/W
 - Price: < \$1 (Halogen long-life: \$5)</p>
- Typical applications
 - General lighting



Incandescent: BR Lamp





- Typical characteristics
 - Wattage: 30-150 W
 - Efficacy: 7-12 lm/W
 - Price: \$4-7
- Typical applications
 - Downlights
 - Spotlights



Incandescent: PAR Lamp





- Typical characteristics
 - Wattage: 50-150 W
 - Efficacy: 6-15 lm/W
 - Price: \$6-8
- Typical applications
 - Downlights
 - Spotlights



Fluorescent: CFL





- Typical characteristics
 - Wattage: 5-40 W
 - Efficacy: 50-70 lm/W
 - Price: \$1-8 (nondimming)
- Typical applications
 - General lighting



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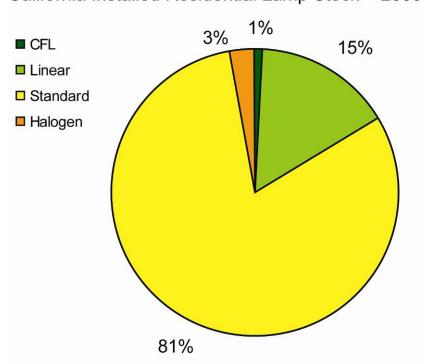




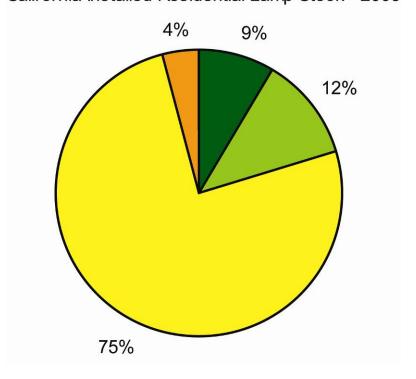
Residential Lamp Stock Breakdown

Estimate of California Residential Market





California Installed Residential Lamp Stock - 2005





^{*} Calibrated using RLW Analytics CLASS Study

Residential Lamp Stock Breakdown

Estimate of California Residential Market

2007 - Estimates of as much as 15% CFL







Residential Lighting Survey

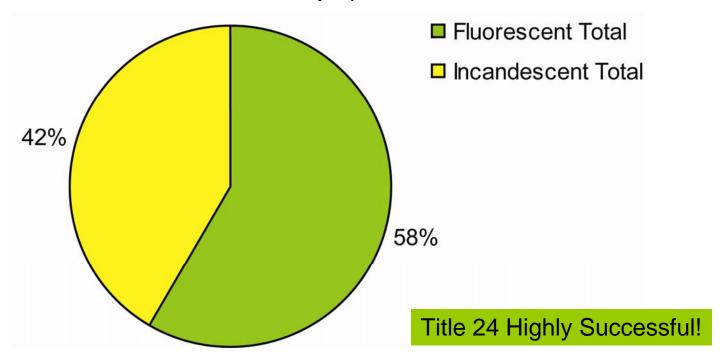
- Survey of builders
- Review of
 - Market studies
 - Building plans





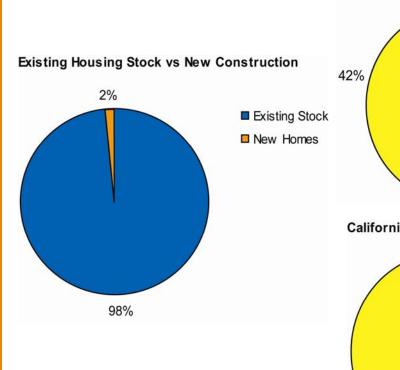
Residential Lighting Survey

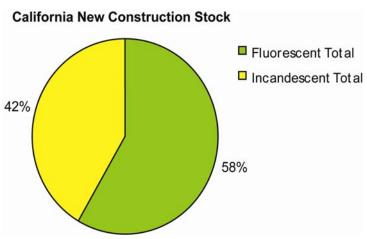
CLTC survey of new 2007 homes (2-6 bedrooms / 2000-4500 sq ft)

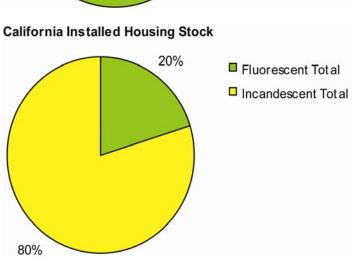




Residential Lighting Survey - Analysis









* Calibrated using RLW Analytics CLASS Study





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2007 Title 24 Homes Survey

- ~10 dimmers per home
- >90% of incandescent hardwired fixtures on dimmers







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Opportunities for California

- Enhanced Incandescent
- Halogen
- CFL
- LED









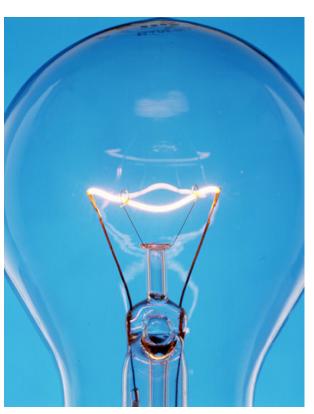


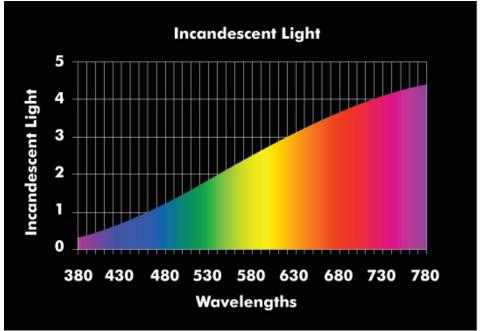


Incandescent

Basic principle:

- Heat a solid material until it glows



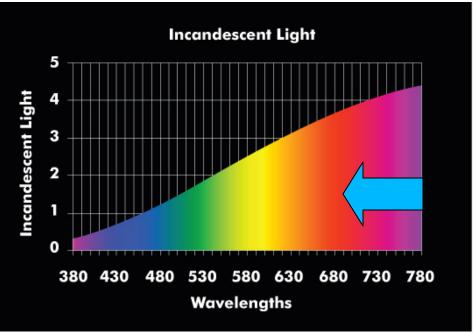




Incandescent: Efficiency Improvements

- Halogen
- 2. Halogen Infrared
- 3. Enhanced filament







Halogen: Today's Potential



- Standard A-lamp (10-17 lm/W)
- Tungsten halogen (18-20 lm/W)
- Tungsten halogen HIR (25-27 lm/W)



Halogen: Near Term Technical Potential

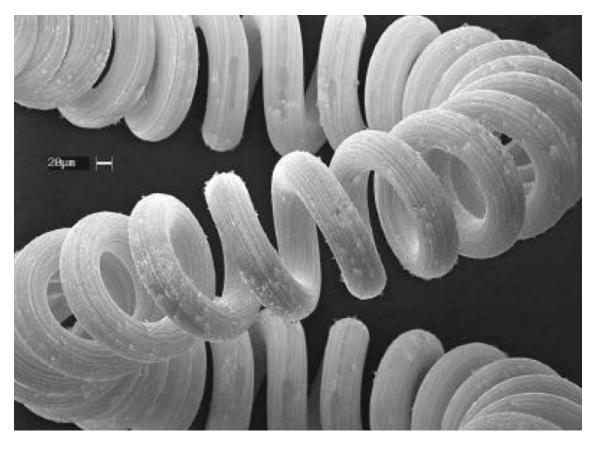


- Super tungsten HIR (27-30 lm/W)
 - Advanced materials
 - More layers
 - Internal optics
- Super tungsten HIR/life (30-40 lm/W)

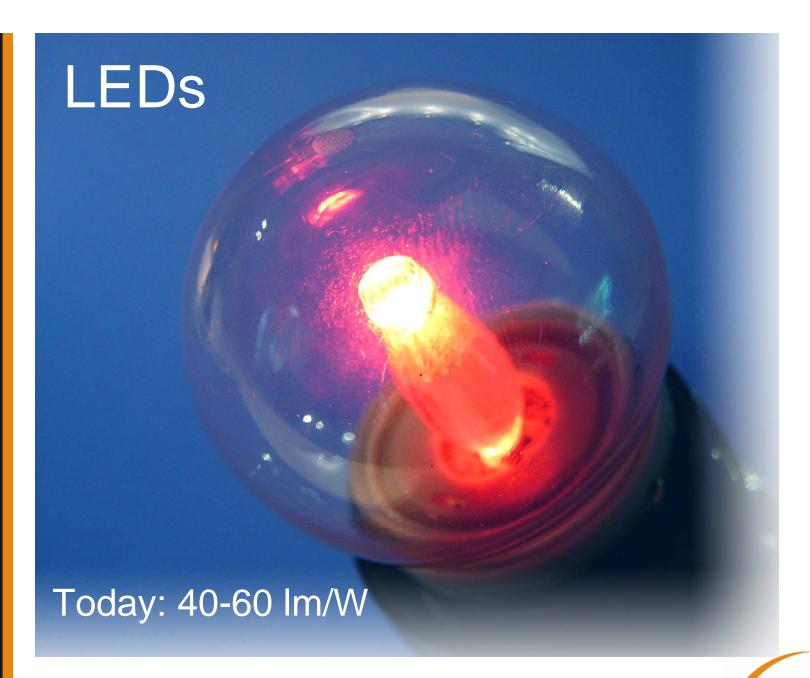


Enhanced Filaments 20-40 Im/W Potential

- Ceramic tubes
- Rotating filaments
- Tungsten lattices
- Textured filaments
- Selective emitters
- Coating filament to enhance emissivity



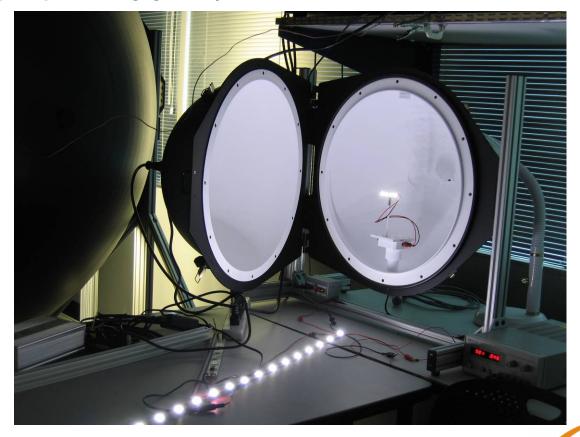






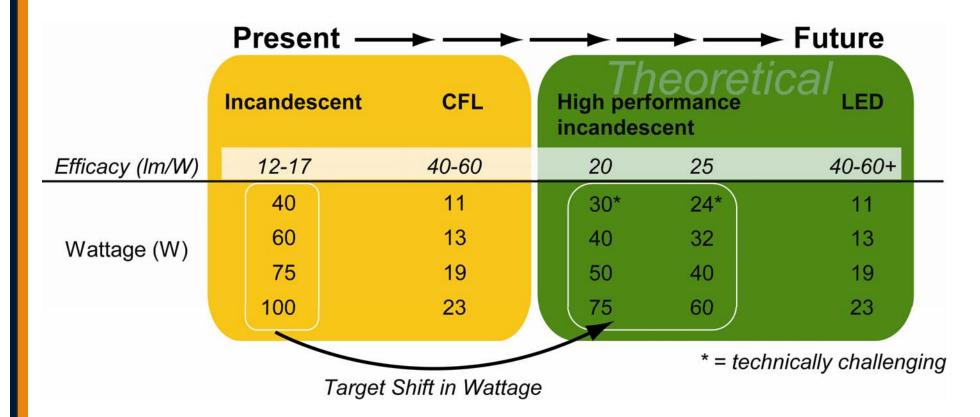
LEDs

• Tomorrow: 100 lm/W



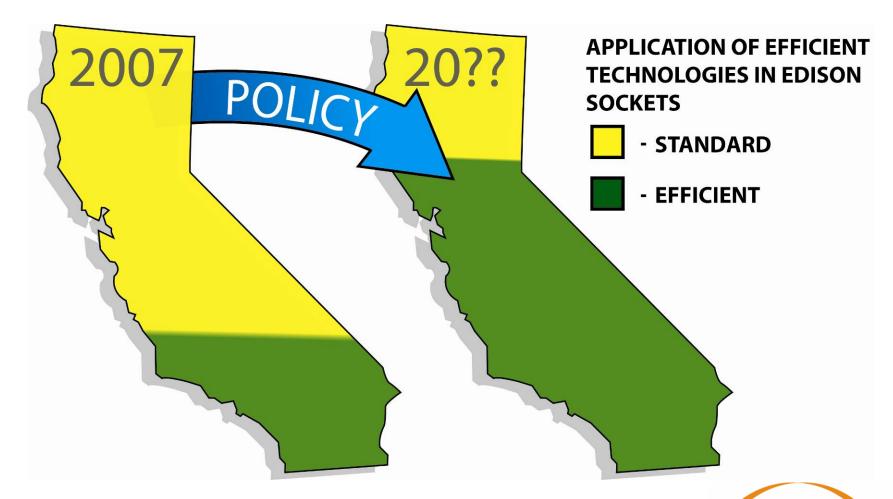


Wattage Potential





Range of Policy Options





Technology Overview

Policy Options

Recommended Next Steps

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- Labeling
- Early Adoption by Government
- Wattage Excise Tax
- Super CFLs

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Develop overview report for the Commission





Policy Options

- Ban
- Appliance Standard (Title 20)
- Building Code (Title 24)
- Fleet Standard
- Rebates/Market Incentives
- Tax Breaks
- Consumer Education

- Labeling
- Early Adoption by Government
- Wattage Excise Tax
- Super CFLs



Initial Response – "Ban"



Benefits

- Fast
- Straightforward
- Achieves goals



California Lamp Smugglers circa 2007





Ban

- Other unintended consequences
 - Backwards compatibility of legal technologies, e.g. standard CFLs and dimmers in 2005 Title-24 homes
 - Negative response from consumers
 - Misapplication (R-lamps) leading to lower efficiency
 - Loss of ability to regulate technologies that are now illegal



Ban – Unintended Consequence

- Compatibility conflicts with Title 24
 - 98% of incandescent sockets on dimmers







Appliance Standards (Title 20)



Technology-neutral, efficacy-based approach (lumens per watt)

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Appliance Standards (Title 20)

- Benefits
 - Technology-neutral: addresses efficiency directly, without singling out specific products
 - Well-established process
 - Manufacturer autonomy to meet standards



Appliance Standards (Title 20)

- Unintended consequences
 - Integration with federal standards and other jurisdictions
 - Technology mix may confuse consumer
 - Migration from CFLs to new, "efficient" incandescents



Building Code (Title 24)





Building Code (Title 24)

- Benefits
 - Highly effective in the long term
 - 2007: 58% high-efficacy fixtures
 - Incorporates efficiency into the building design process
 - e.g. Title 24 mandates occupancy sensors and/or dimmers and/or high-efficacy lights

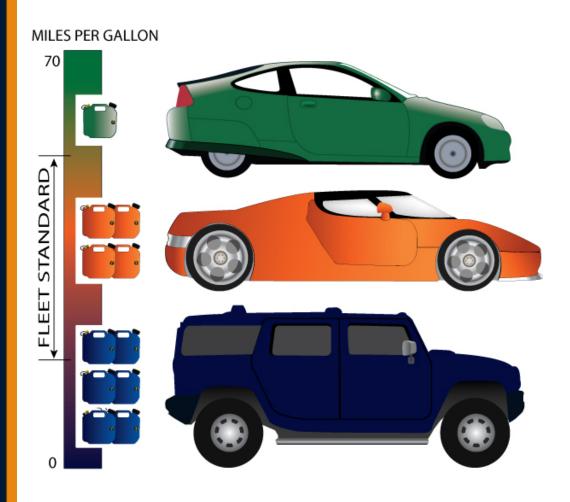


Building Code (Title 24)

- Unintended consequences
 - Slow: depends on rate of building construction and renovation
 - Does not target largest opportunity: not retroactive to existing buildings (except retrofits)
 - 200,000 new households every year vs. 12+ million existing households
 - Enforcement issues



Fleet Standard



Annual average efficacy for all lamps sold by manufacturer or retailer



Fleet Standard

- Benefits
 - Technology-neutral
 - Manufacturer autonomy for meeting standard



Fleet Standard

- Unintended consequences
 - A-lamp in the room, CFL in the closet
 - Hard to establish





Rebates and Marketplace Incentives



Government, utility rebates to manufacturer, retailer, or consumer

Benefits

- No incentive for underground market
- Marketing flexibility:
 manufacturers may pass rebate
 down to retailers, consumer
- If rebate technology-neutral: manufacturer autonomy to develop qualifying technologies
 - > 20 lm/W = rebate?

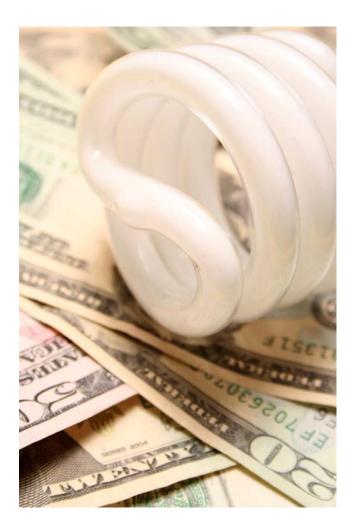


Rebates

- Unintended consequences
 - Potentially drive consumers away from CFL
 - Needs to be carefully crafted: depreciates
 perceived value of technology
 - Continued availability of less efficient
 lamps at a low price



Tax Credits



Tax credits for consumers

Benefits

Offsets costs

Unintended consequences

- Cost to state for providing incentives
- Fraudulent claims
- Enforcement cost



Consumer Education Campaign



Programs that address the barriers to consumer purchase and use of efficient lighting products

Benefits

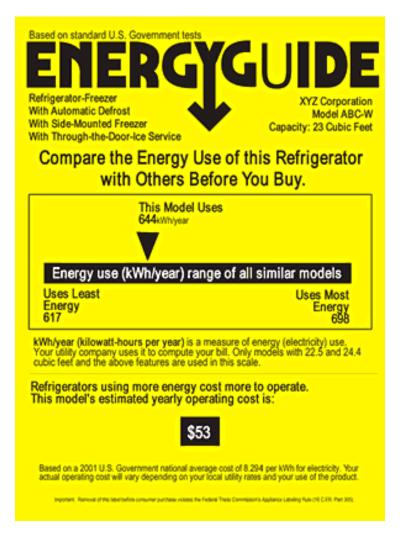
- Informed consumers make more energyconscious choices
- Promotes lifestyle change for efficiency
- Shows consumer how to cut costs

Unintended consequences

- Continued availability of inefficient lamps at a very low price
- Consumer inertia



Product Labeling



- Requirements for clear labelling of e.g.:
 - efficacy
 - total light output
 - quality certifications
 - carbon footprint
 - running cost per year



Product Labeling

- Benefits
 - Information and awareness increases
 - Increases accountability of manufacturer to produce efficient products
 - Could tie-in to other state initiatives: e.g. Low Carbon Fuel Standard
- Unintended consequences
 - Consumer inertia: most effective on the interested and aware consumer
 - May be best combined with other programs
 - Confusing if too detailed
 - Continued availability of inefficient lamps at a very low price does not address consumer sensitivity to price

Early Adoption by Government



Benefits

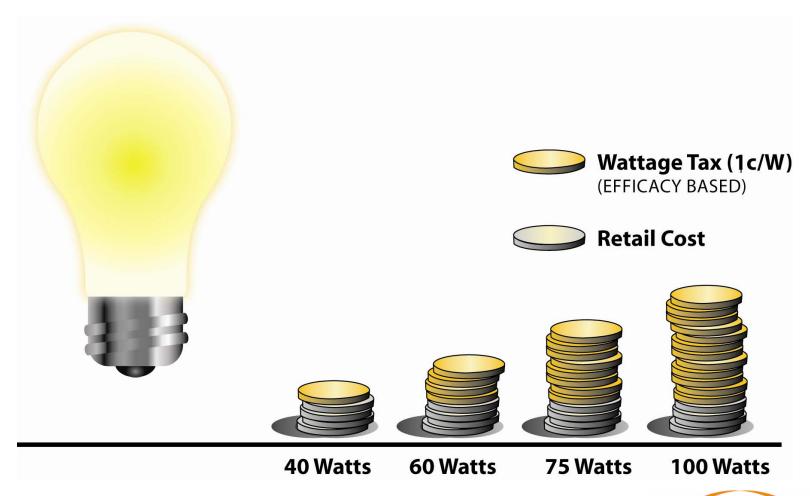
- Increases public education
- Government leads by example
- Creates test market

Unintended consequences

- May require major retrofitting
- Slow: may not lead to wider market change



Wattage Excise Tax





Wattage Excise Tax

- Benefits
 - Incentivize efficiency, taxes inefficiency
 - Funds efficiency education programs
 - Reduces consumer inertia: consumer must explicitly decide to buy more expensive lamp
- Unintended consequences
 - Unpopularity if consumer not aware of motivation



Super CFL Program



- Promote availability of higher performance CFL
 - Color
 - Life
 - Dimmability



"Once they got to the point where they could shrink the fluorescent lamps, make them compact, then obviously that's the way to go rather than this."

Frederick Mosby Inventor of the Halogen A lamp, 1966



Super CFL Program

- Benefits
 - Higher savings potential
 - CFL becomes preferred light source through major improvements in
 - Color
 - Life
 - Dimmability





Super CFL Program

- Unintended consequences
 - Consumer inertia
 - Historic memories hard to overcome
 - Requires major investment in
 - Specification
 - Rebates
 - Education



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Implementation Issues

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Proposed Approaches







Policy Implementation Issues

Issues that apply to several of the presented policy elements

- CFL disposal
- Incremental vs. Single-step
- Phasing
- Exemptions
- Misapplication





CFL Disposal

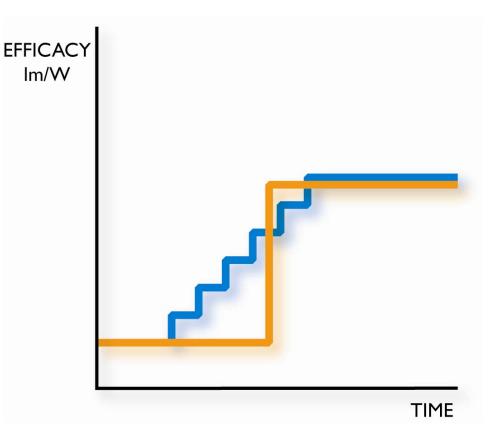


- Increased CFL use creates more hazardous waste
- Current infrastructure already insufficient



Incremental vs. Single-Step Efficacy Standard

To be discussed at roundtable





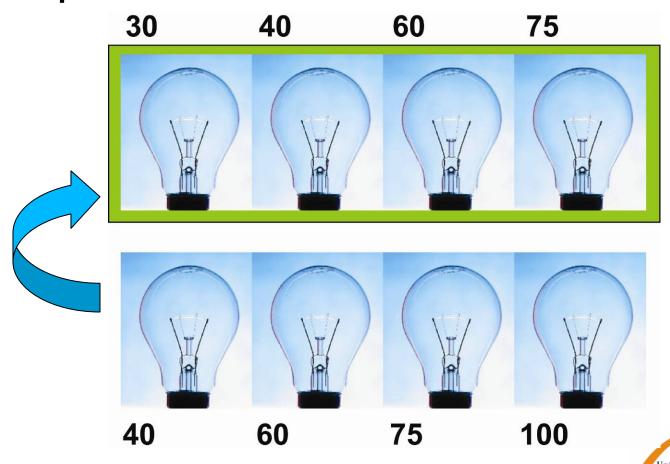
Phasing – Title 20 A lamp Potential Rulemaking

- Targeting single wattage first?
- Why?
 - Allow industry to gear up
 - Provides smooth market entry
 - Allows incentive programs to evolve
 - Allows technology to evolve to planned efficacy



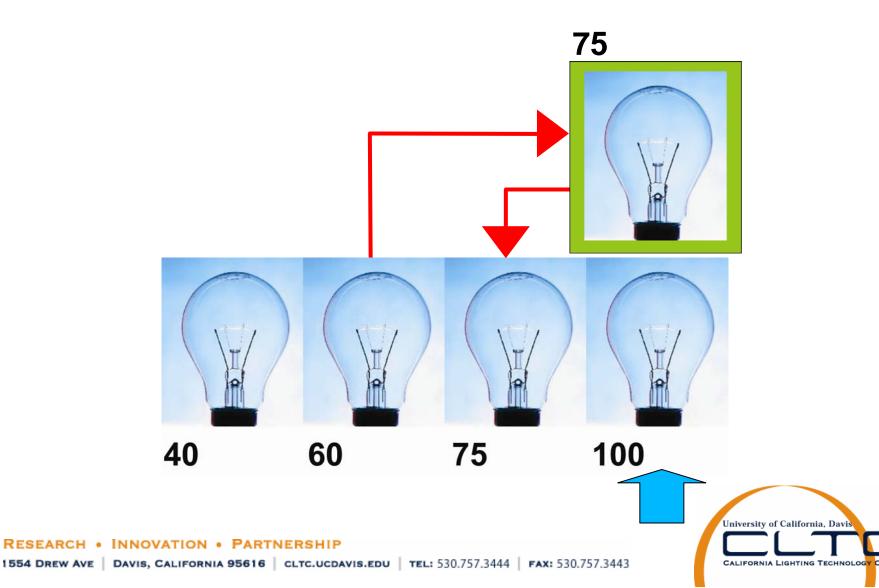
Across the Board - Im/W Standard

Impractical

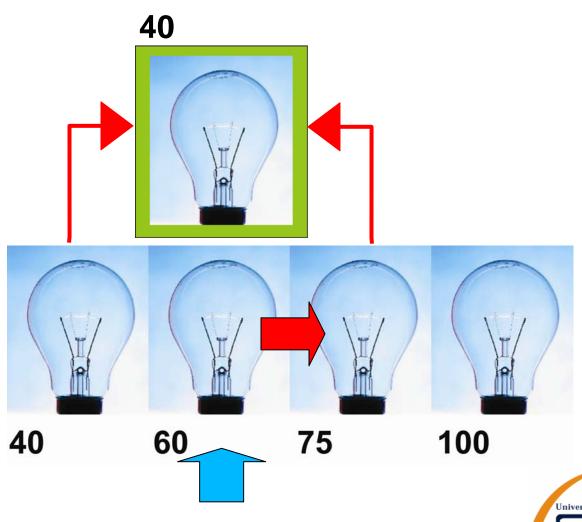




Target 100 watt Lamps and with Rebates + Education



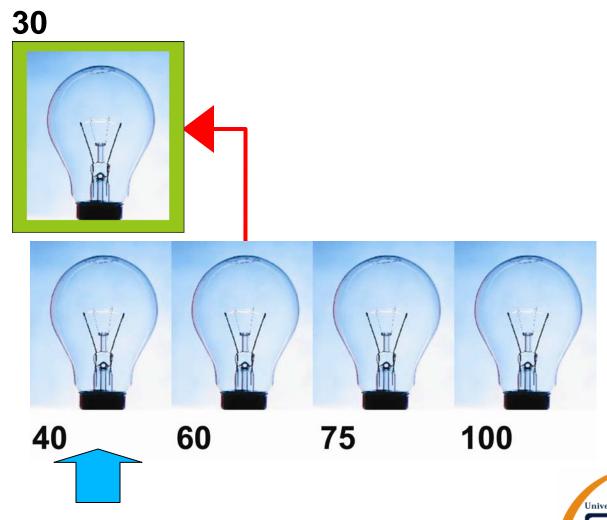
Target 60 watt Lamps and with Rebates + Education



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Target 40 watt Lamps and with Rebates + Education



Phasing

- Consequences hard to predict
- Possible unintended consequences
 - Artificial market shifts
 - Potential increases in energy use
 - Consumer dissatisfaction



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Exemptions

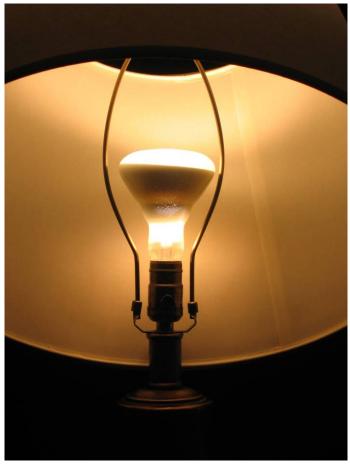
- Loophole that could allow inefficient lamps under following designations
 - Enhanced spectrum lamps
 - Infra red lamps
 - Reflector
 - Rough service
 - Shatter resistant
 - Sign service
- Need safety net to address market fluctuations
 - Above certain sales volume, lamp should no longer be exempted



Misapplication

 Targeting general service lamps without addressing reflectors could take us from 15 lm/W to 10 lm/W







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Building CodeFleet Standard

Policy

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Implementation Issues

implementation issues

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Policy Integration – a Better/Best Approach

- 1) CFL development + promotion
 - Super CFL specification
- 2) Regulatory framework
 - Title 20 with smart phasing
- Behavioral change
 - Incentives + education



1) CFL Development + Promotion

- Higher performance CFL could be very successful with aware public
- Addresses migration from CFL to "efficient" incandescents
- Start now to avoid mixed messages



2) Regulatory Framework

- Title 20
 - Efficacy based technology neutral
 - Phasing
- Provides regulatory support to education and incentives
- Higher effectiveness of incentives and education



3) Behavioral Change

- Changes consumer behavior
- Maximizes consumer receptiveness
- Could be carefully compounded with branding and/or labeling policies for maximum effectiveness



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Next Steps

- Stakeholder meetings (better/best approach)
 - Develop Super CFL specification and program
 - "x and the y" (schedule and efficacy Title 20)
 - Wattage Targets
 - Phasing
 - Exemptions?

